counties before the great Virginian was known to fame, and a number of the latter may yet be expected to add to the list, with the colonies still to hear from. The first county called by this most popular name was the one in Pennsylvania, and the last will probably not be revealed for many centuries in the future. Franklin's name follows in comparative popularity, being borne by twenty-four counties.

All past Presidents have given names to counties. An analysis of the number of times this honor has been bestowed upon each would afford a not unfair indication of the relative popularity each has enjoyed. It must, however, not be forgotten that from the nature of the case it is inevitable that the earlier chief executives should make a better showing than the later ones, since their fame was still recent during the formation periods of most of the States.

Jefferson has given name to twenty-three counties and Jackson to twenty-one. Madison and Monroe, names that seem naturally to go together, are not far behind with nineteen and eighteen, respectively, to their credit. There are nine Harrisons and as many Adams, eight Polks, five Taylors, the same number of Van Burens and four Buchanans, Tyler, Fillmore and Pierce bring up the rear with only two names each. Lincoin has been far more frequently commemorated than any other of the later Presidents. Nineteen counties are known by his name, although at least three of them are called either for the English shire or for the American general of that name since they date from a period long prior to that of the great war President. There are twelve Johnson counties, but it is utterly impossible to tell how many of them are called for the President, the same family name having been borne by several local American celebrities. There are eleven Grant counties, six Garfields, three Clevelands-one of them evidently not named for the late executive, and one county named for each Arthur and Hayes.

Of all remaining Americans Marion seems to have achieved the widest geographical renown as sixteen counties bear his name This is to be attributed as much perhaps to the intrinsic beauty of the word Marion as to the personal fame of the Southern general who first gave it prominence. Hancock is another favorite designation borne by ten counties, and Fulton's fame as an inventor is preserved by eight others.

whose names are closely associated in the popular mind, Clay, Webster and Calhoun. Clay leads with fifteen receptions of this honor, Calhoun has eleven and Webster eight. Sectionalism seems to have played very little part in this allotment of honors, as many Calhouns are found in the North, and Websters in the South. But the same may be said in general of this whole matter of bestowing names of distinguished men on counties. No section of the country has conspicuously refrained from honoring those whose fame has been more closely associated with another section.

OF LESSER RANK. These exhaust the list of those Americans who have each given names to many counties, but the fuller roll of those who have bestowed titles upon at least one county each is a long one. A few of the ones that are most often repeated is added: Marshall, Boone, Pike, Logan, Hamilton, Putnam, Greene, Wayne, Adams, Butler, Howard. There are at least a hundred more whose names were given more than once by the various States. The names of merely local celebrities that are preserved in this way. governors of States, senators, congresssmen and distinguished jurists, pioneers and Indian fighters of early local tradition and the like are so numerous as to defy all classification. The names thus preserved in any one of the leading States would afford material for a lifetime of investigation, and if successfully worked up would present a fair skeleton of the State's history. And so the all too monotonous names of American

might be wished, and not so melodious as if drawn from Indian sources, yet preserve on the average enough of local color to make them extremely interesting. Of all foreigners whose names are pre-

the article omitted, is borne by sixteen counties. Pulaski, Kosciusko, Kossuth, De Soto, De Kalb, Steuben, Humboldt, Lasalle, Marquette and others are also remembered, the name of Columbus, although no less of them somewhat breezy in Davis county, making it plain that no other | is of the consistency of rich milk. Any tint is intended than the late president of the Tom Green, that their names should go county, Illinois a Jo Daviess, Colorado a Kit Yellow Medicine. In Montana is a division called by the double name of Lewis and

A PLEASANT VARIETY. have been found in the names of battles, lowa has three counties named, respectively, Cerro Gordo, Buena Vista and Palo Alto, country. Natural features have suggested the name Saline has been applied to five quite a number of designations of the kind geographical names are mainly of Spanish origin. This forms a pleasing variation from the country, and it is to be hoped that such words may never be supplanted by the and the most of her names are either of ecclesiastical origin or Spanish words re-

ferring to the condition and products of the In Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and especially in Louisiana, French names are of very frequent occurrence, as also to a less extent in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. Counties named after saints are almost invariably bearers of French and Spanish names. The modern Anglo-Saxon seems to have drawn little of his geographical terminology from the church

Of the shire names of the country in general it may be said that they are mainly a catalogue of American biography. They not only serve as memorials of the great, otherwise obscure individual whose only claim to distinction was that a county was named after him. But in th ages to come the teeming population of will look back with great veneration upon se: they will cherish his scanty relics as priceless treasures, when, perhaps, after into the West," a cowboy or even a con-J. DE Q. DONEHOO.

notions, but because of the purposeless stupidity of the thing. Take "Carmen," for e; in the disreputable tavern kept by Lillas Pastia, "close by the ramparts of Seville," soldiers are drinking and makng love to gypsy girls, smugglers are plotting. Carmen is coquetting with an officer while waiting for her lover, who has just been released from jail, the innkeeper is bustling about; gay, reckless, passionate nusic is heard and there trip to the footlights four damsels in short white skirts who go through the usual calisthenics in the usual perfunctory manner, after which interruption the drama proceeds. Or it is the square before the arena, holiday crowds are watching for the favorite bull-fighter; ne will presently enter with the faithless beauty on his arm; round the corner lurks the ruined soldier watching his successful the atmosphere is charged with storm, but before the storm breaks the ballet must have its inning. A number of women in gauzy petticoats and satin slippers, an equal number in fleshings and jackets-graceless caricatures of men-have to twirl and pirouette. If they were a national costume and danced a national dance, even encouthly, it might add another note to the local color in which "Carmen" is so rich. But it does not; it chills enthusiasm and lowers the emotional temperature in a way that can only be compared to the effect of the average sermon in the midst of a beautiful and affecting ritual.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Please state the year of Rudyard Kipling's birth?—Subscriber.

He was born Dec. 30, 1865.

Where are opals mined in Mexico?-McB The most productive mines are at Queretaro and Guerrero. They are classified as

chase Alaska? What was paid for it?-J

In 1867. Russia received \$7,200,000 for it. At what temperature will salt water

salt is left in the remaining water as the How many representatives are there from Texas? How many Spanish war boats did

At 28 degrees Fahrenheit. Part of the

Thirteen. 2. Twenty-four, most of them small vessels of the gun-boat class.

1. On what month, day and year was the what month, day and year was Gen. Nathaniel Greene born? 3. On what month, organized?-D. E. G. 1. Jan. 27, 1859. 2. May 27, 1742. 3. May 13,

Please give the correct pronunciation of Missouri. Is it correct or not to sound one or both "s's" a "z" or neither one?-N. P. Mis-oo-ri. The soft sound of "s" is given. and in the termination the short "i" sound hardly distinguishable from "y."

Is Easter Sunday the first Sunday following the fourth full moon after Christmas?

It is the Sunday following that fourteenth day of the calendar moon which falls upon or next after March 21. Easter this year

tinue the exemption of teachers who were exempt under the old law? 2. Give briefly the new provisions of that bill.-Teacher. No. This bill has to do only with the reoragnization of the State Board of Education, adding three new members to it.

Does the Goodwine educational bill con-

How can I make lard oil?-C. McC. Lard oil may be obtained by subjecting cold lard to great pressure, greater than a boy could obtain, perhaps. But you can try, and, if you want also to make the lard, melt pig fat with gentle heat and strain through flannel. Don't add salt.

When was Grover Cleveland born? Please give date of Bismarck's birth. When was the German Emperor born? by the officers of the revolutionary army in May, 1783; on what day?-J. C. H.

March 18, 1837. 2. April 1, 1815. William II was born Jan. 27, 1859. 4. On the 13th.

Is it according to etiquette to have a response to a lecture?-Wave. It depends on the circumstances. It would not be polite to an invited lecturer to follow first speaker were not expecting it, and it counties, even though not so varied as may be said that, in ordinary circumstances, responses are not made to a lecturer at the meeting to which he speaks unless he invites such replies.

> when submitting manuscript for publication Does the acceptance of an uncopyrighted manuscript transfer the ownership to the publisher? 3. Would all rights in it pass from the author? 4. By what process is a copyright obtained, and what is the cost?

> 1. No. 2. Yes, unless the author has prename. 3. Yes. 4. Send a copy of your book to the librarian of Congress or file the title of it with him and inclose \$1.

Can you tell me how to use Scotch soap in making kalsomine?-T. H. B.

We cannot, but here is a much-praised water and add twenty pounds of Paris can be added, but it should be remembered and that colors will come out stronger on the finished surface than in the pot.

Please tell the length of the longest steamship in commission at this date, either steam or sail, in passenger or merchant service or United States navy.-Ignorance. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, whose length is 626 feet. But a boat already launched and now being fitted out exceeds this. This is the Oceanic, of the White Star in four and one-half days. The Great Eastern was 680 feet long, and because of her great width exceeded the Oceanic in ca-

Is it possible for snakes or cats to charm birds? If so, what power do they employ? A majority of scientists do not admit that snakes and cats have anything like a hypnotic or magnetic power to charm their prey, despite the many tales of woodsmen and others to the contrary. They say that birds, in the presence of what they must instinctively know is a deadly enemy, exhibit a strong and feolish curiosity. When this has put them in a position of actual and immediate danger, the birds become paralvzed with terror, just as a man standing on railroad tracks may be rendered helpless

Name in order the ten largest cities in the United States and also the ten largest in Indiana.-J. L. M Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Detroit. The cording to estimates of population on Jan. 1, 1899, made by the mayors of the respective cities. In regard to Indiana towns no exact obtainable, and that is out of date. Population has shifted greatly within ten years,

ably, of towns which were larger at that Please give a recipe for making lemon jelly. 2. Where can I secure a first-class cook book? 3. Which is the highest mountain in the world?-Student.

cities of the gas belt which were then of

small population now taking the lead, prob-

Soak half a box of gelatine for two hours in half a cup of cold water. Add one cup of sugar, half a cup of lemon juice and one pint of boiling water. Stir thoroughly till sugar and gelatine are dissolved, then strain and turn into molds. If you let cold water stand in the mold for half an hour before using, the jelly will not stick in the moid. The jelly is not permanent, should be kept cool, and will turn to liquid in a few days, 2. At any booksellers. 3. Mount Everest, Indian name Gaorinsikar, of the Himalayas, 29,005 feet high.

When was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty Who were Clayton and Bulwer?

afterward he was a United States senator from Delaware. William Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer was the English diplomatist who represented his country in the treaty negotiations. He was afterward ennobled. The treaty bound both parties not to build fortifications along or in the vicinity of the canal, and not to assume dominion over any part of Central America. It is open to several constructions, and has been in dispute up to the present day.

What is meant by rising and falling barometer?-J. P. A barometer is an instrument for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere. Take a glass tube, say thirty-three inches long, closed at one end and open at the other. Fill this with mercury and insert the open end in a small vessel of mercury without letting any of the mercury in the tube escape. All that is then needed to complete a crude barometer is a scale. The mean pressure of the atmosphere at the earth's surface will support a column of mercury about thirty inches high, and the variations rarely exceed three inches. Rising barometer signifies that the column of mercury

is rising, and, in general, promises fair weather, storms being foretold by a lowering column. But it takes considerable practice to read a barometer correctly, and much experience to foretell weather condi- Probably one reason of this action was tions by it.

of New England?-J. D. S.

Not to an extent in recent years, we think, In what year did the United States purthat would count as an argument against the use of water power for such factories in its fluctuation. In wet seasons much power is wasted by excess of water that flows over the dam, while in dry times a factory's storage reservoirs may not hold out long enough to keep the wheels going. The cost of water power is from one-eighth to onethe United States capture during the recent | fourth that of steam, and that is a point. Many unimproved water power sites exist. It has been estimated that the total available energy of such for the United States is 200,000,000 horse-power, while but 1,500,000 present Emperor of Germany born? 2. On horse-power is utilized. The theoretical

> In your issue of Jan. 18 you stated that an office that paid \$50 or less was not considered lucrative. Please inform me where that law or ruling can be found .- Constant | is it?

water and steam used in this country.

Literally, a lucrative office is one that brings any money compensation to its incumbent, but exceptions are made by the providing that no person shall hold more than one lucrative office at the same time. also provides that the office of deputy postmaster, where the compensation does not exceed \$90 per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative. It has also been held by the city is not a lucrative office, although there is usually a small compensation attached. amounting in Indianapolis, for instance, to about \$150 a year. The intention seems to be not to count those offices lucrative where the pay received is so small as to barely compensate for the services performed.

What part did the colored troops, both cavalry and infantry, play in the campaigning and actual engagements around Sant-The Society of the Cincinnati was organized of the Ninth United States Cavalry. The less than marvelous to me. I felt if I were Twenty-fourth Infantry was in the Third Brigade of the First Division, which was was commanded the first day by General Wykoff until he was killed. The loss of the ty-seven wounded in the first day's fighting. The conduct of the brigade is referred to by General Kent in his official report as "heroic." The four companies of the Ninth Cavalry were in General Wheeler's first brigade. Their loss was twenty-three in an aggregate strength of 219 officers and men. The Tenth Cavalry was in Wheeler's second brigade, and its loss in killed and wounded was eighty in a total strength of 472 officers and men. All the testimony on the subject is to the effect that the colored soldiers conducted themselves with great bravery and in every respect with credit to themselves and to the country.

> How did the method of computing time after the birth of Christ come into use? As, for instance, I find A. D. 29 to be about three years less than the age of Christ at that time. It would properly seem that a certain number of years A. D. would indi- is there. It is curious, it is wonderful, it is Christ. 2. What is the significance of a \$5 gold coin of 1850 with the name Moffatt & Co. across the face instead of the word liberty and on the reverse side bearing the following "S. M. V., California Gold Five Dol." Does a coin of this description possess any value above its face.-Constant Reader. birth of Christ was adopted in Italy in the and there is no longer an appreciative heart than the Americans. And as one such epithe eighth century. Its adoption came about gradually according to the spread of the Christian religion. The Christian era is commonly supposed to begin with the year of the birth of Christ, but there are various opinions with regard to the year when that event took place. The early chronologists in his home at Galena, in communication selected the date which now fixes the period. chronology the date of Christ's birth is placed in the year 4 before Christ. This difference in calculation accounts for the discrepancy of which you speak. 2. During the early days of the gold discoveries in California gold was coined by private individuals for local use to supply the lack of currency. The one you describe is probably one of these. Its intrinsic value is of course that of the bullion it contains. Its numismatic value, if any, we do not know.

How long has Spain been a government? . How far back does China date as a govin China?-G. W. J.

ernment? When was that great wall built The colonization of the coasts of the Spanish peninsula began about 1100 B. C. by the Phoenicians, the Greeks and the tury B. C. extended their conquest over about half the peninsula. This the Romans inherited and they completed the conquest New York (including Brooklyn), Chicago, 19 B. C. The Gothic invasion came in the fifth century of our era, the Gothic kingdom was overthrown in 711 by the Arabs, who remained in control for three centuries. Christian kingdoms were gradually established from the eleventh century, and were united in 1479 by the marriage of Ferdinand V of Aragon and Isabella of Castile. The conquest of the Moors and the discovery of America followed, with an era of prosperity, on which the present Spain is based. The present Bourbon dynasty date from the beginning of the eighteenth century, but has experienced two interruptions, one of 1808-1814, the other 1868-1874. 2. It depends on whose claim you accept, some of the Chinese writers being given to extravagance. Toh-ni, a chieftain of 2852 B. C., is the first ruler mentioned by some, and Confucius starts with Yao, 2357 B. C., who, however, appears with a well-developed system of government. From the consolidation of the empire there have been twenty-one dynasties of rulers, some of whom controlled China only in part. 3. It was completed 211 B. C., having occupied several million men ten years in building, it is said.

Hath run his bright career. and served men nobly and acceptance found, And borne to light and right his witness high,-Funny what a hold the ballet has upon the hearts of men. Most women would like to abolish it, not because they want to cripple art with their narrow, puritanical inet of President Taylor. Previously and What can he better crave than die,

COMMON LITTLE LIVES: THEY SHOULD NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED.

Sermon By Rev. George L. Perin, D. D., Pastor of the Every-Day Church (Universalist), Boston, Mass.

"Well done, thou good servant; because thou hast been faithful in a very little, have thou authority over ten cities."-Luke xix, 17.

Every one will recognize these words as belonging to the Master's answer to the first servant, in the parable of the talents He was given one talent, or pound, which again and again, regularly and persisthe straightway invested, and when his lord comes back he has, instead of £1, £10 to return. The point of interest is to be found in the fact that the servant did not despise his opportunity.

My purpose would be served nearly as accomplished by common little lives, each in its own sphere performing its duty with well, perhaps, with answer of the third servant: "Lord, behold here is thy pound which I have kept laid up in a napkin." to be found in the fact that the man had Is steam taking the place of water power | so very little to use. It seemed to him in running the cotton and woollen factories | commonplace-so small it was hardly worth investing. The easiest thing was simply to without the praise of men; and it is the keep it and give it back when his lord endless repetition of the duties never done came. What was he? A poor, unworthy servant! What were his opportunities? to us to be small and mean, and no wonder other localities. Like most cheap things, Poor and mean at best! What could he do there are many ready to rebel with the with his common little life? Not much, surely; and so he undervalued the whole thing and threw away his opportunities. There is a good deal of that same spirit

in the world to-day. We think of our lives as common, of our opportunities as poor it be in the consciousness that his very life and mean, and so we come at last to understand the common day, with its common task; to underestimate the common event strength and nobility. with its common settings, and altogether to overestimate the occasional day with its occasional task. I would like to hold the thought before you that, when looked at horse-power of Niagara Falls alone is 4,000,- from a higher point of view, there are really day and year was the Society of Cincinnati | 000, or nearly equal to all the power, both | no common days, nor common lives, nor | tion from the parable of our text we may common events, so long as they are linked | well believe that He intends all His servants with some genuine moral purpose. And yet to begin with little things and go from small sticking plaster, not the kind you put in litthings really do seem common, even com- we need not despair. Let us begin where monplace, and we grow tried of them. Why God put us, and do our work bravely and

EFFECT OF FAMILIARITY. Familiarity without appreciation makes things seem commonplace. Supposing the moon were to rise only once a year-then, law. Section 90 of the Indiana Constitution, whether seen in crescent or with its full face of light, we should all turn out even at midnight to see it; but we have grown familiar with the sight, and so, perhaps, careless. Yet to the heart with appreciation it is still just as silvery, just as beautiful, just as wonderful as it ever was. Men will precourts that the office of councilman in a pare for months ahead for an eclipse of the sun, and all the world stands gazing in wonder before the creeping shadow which slowly shuts out the light of day. But every day of the sun's shining, with its warmth and light and comfort and life-giving power, is a thousandfold more wonderful than the

I remember with what wonder I took my first kuruma ride through the streets of Japanese city. Everything I saw, from the iago, El Caney, etc., last July?-Subscriber. | curious little wagon in which I was riding. The colored troops engaged in the fighting | the queer little people swarming around me. about Santiago were the Twenty-fourth the strange little bandbox houses and United States Infantry, the Tenth United shops to the wonderful five-story pagoda to a private office and confronted by one o States Cavalry and four troops (companies) | and the old medieval castle, seemed nothing | to stay in the country for fifty years the commanded by General Kent. The brigade it was the same old story. I actually lived there only four years, and long before I left I could ride from end to end of the great city of Tokio without a single thrill Twenty-fourth was sixteen killed and seven- of wonder. Our own land, our streets, our city, our people are just as wonderful to the eyes of the stranger; there isn't a commonplace spot in his own town to a man of appreciation who has not lost the art of seeing things. So it is with our lives: they are

der and the glory contained therein. Sometimes I go to a carpenter's shop and see a man skillfully using tool after tool with a dexterity and intelligence that seem to me scarcely less than marvelous. But the poor carpenter toils away day after day for what he regards as poor wages, perhaps discontented, troubled, weary with his lot, disgusted with life and longing to fly away from it all. It is commonplace because it is too familiar. Go into a great cotton mill and look for the first time upon a marvelous machine in operation. But what will the poor weaver tell you if you ask him what he thinks about it? The wonder is all gone. curiosity all gone, interest all gone; perhaps little save loathing left. And yet, really, in all these spheres what the uninitiated sees interesting to the fast degree, only the one | were missed, and that the articles are worth who is living in it has grown so familiar | a certain sum. becomes weary and disheartened. So in every walk and every work in life ing!" Commonplace because it is familiar.

o see the wonder and glory of it al IMPORTANT FACTS Weary as we grow of our common little lives, they have their value, and I want to

point out a few important facts. In the first place, we find here the real tests of character. What was the real measwith his officers around the camp fire. he endured the four years' struggle in the White House. But far more truly was the measure of the man taken in the years of preliminary preparation as rail splitter, surveyor, law student, successful lawyer and politician on the frontier of Illinois Many men acquit themselves splendidly on public occasions, rise to great heights of eloquence and power when in view of other men who are mean, and petulant, and critical, and overbearing, and difficult to live with in private. It is not so difficult to be great on great occasions; the blood is up, courage runs high, there is inspiration and hope. How much more difficult it is to be great amid the grinding cares and toils of one's common life from day to day. How hard to be great when there is no banner. no music, no applauding multitude, but when, silent and lonely, one sees the simple duties needing to be done without a word of praise or a ray of hope. How many brilliant women there are in the face of other men and women, social stars and fitted to dazzle and charm and intertheir graces of manner or culture of mind who are absolutely uninteresting and nearly useless amid the petty cares and simple duties of life. It is so much harder to be great in common life than to be great on the special occasion.

No: for the real tests of life you shall not go to the battlefield, nor the Senate chamber, nor the ballroom, nor the stock exto the home and study the spirit of the girl in the kitchen who does the drudgery of the family life, or see the patient wife and mother, with infinite care and painstaking doing the simple things from day to day which or to the husband returning after his day of toil in shop or field or office, and watch his intercourse with wife and child and servant, or follow him back again on the morrow and see how he acquits himself at his work. Is he brave, is he patient, is he earnest, is he temperate in this common little life which he is living from day to day? The test is MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL

But notice another thing yet more important: It is here in the commonplace lives that men are living that their best work is done. Day after day Jesus tramped the hills of Judea, the streets of Jerusalem and the valleys of Gennesaret, but he stood only once on the Mount of Transfiguration. The real work of his life was performed in the It is ever thus. The real work of life, lament as we will, complain as we may, mus be done, not upon the mountain, but in the valleys. We may occasionally for inspiration and hope stand with the angels upon the mountain top, but only now and then—perhaps scarcely more than once in all our lives. For the rest we must toil on.

And in the great battles of a great Ceasar or Napoleon, in the oretorical triumphs of

Luther at Worms, of Savanarola in the streets of Florence, or the Master on the cross, we may indeed find courage in the

ble workers in humble spheres, in lowly places, with a courage quite as sublime as

that of Luther or Paul. He who longs for

the exceptional opportunities and the ex-

ceptional place of work must be blind to

God's method of work in nature. How do

the flowers grow? Not by some great and

unseen blaze of glory on some Memorial day, but one by one under the genial influ-

ences of God's every-day light and air. God

does not do things by fits and starts and

leaps and bounds. He does them in regular,

orderly, patient ways. Thus the best work

Suspend a heavy bar of iron weighing

perhaps one hundred pounds and strike it

unimpressionable as before; but strike

gins to quiver, then to swing with steady

undulations. Yet the stroke is only that of

a little cork. Thus the world is moved

Thus are great events achieved. Thus are

the mighty forces of commerce set in mo

tion. Thus, in short, is the work of life

skill and courage and patience. Thus God

Notice yet one thing more-that charac-

ter grows from the plane of these common

little lives of ours. Our work lies in a cir-

cle; there are things to be done over and

over again. Much of our work is without

Shall we not come to this conclusion, then

that God knew what He was about when

He made our common little lives? Did He

not mean that we should grow vigorous by

to greater. We need not therefore lament

PENALTY OF PECULATION.

How Merchants in England Squeeze

Money from Women Shoplifters.

actually forced to face the ordeal of a

proprietors of the big stores realize that

scarcely any of the shoplifters are pro-

fessional thieves. It is rarely that a

woman is captured who has the false

pockets and false linings and the various

other devices adopted by professionals.

Shoplifters are usually well-to-do women

who are tempted beyond their self-denial

and the size of their pocketbooks to help

It is seldom that genuine kleptomania

kleptomaniaes, but they are very few. Pro

to gain a reputation for cruelty in their

treatment of customers, and for this rea-

son, as often as from motives of mercy

In most of the big stores the woman who

is detected in shoplifting is taken at one

the firm. The matter is discussed and her ex-

planation carefully listened to. It may be

that the proprietor may deem that a mis-

take has been made, and the woman will be

dismissed with apologies. Usually, however,

the alternative of a public arrest or a con-

fession is presented, and the woman will al-

most always grasp eagerly at the oppor-

Then a blank form is filled in, which nar-

rates that the undersigned has been detected

in stealing certain articles on a certain date,

and then follows a promise not to enter the

store again. The woman signs, is bowed

In England some of the big shopkeepers

she is usually allowed to confess and de-

part. Then her name is put on a list, and

the shopkeeper awaits his opportunity. The

woman is not ordered to keep away from

the store, for that would cause the merchant

In a few days something is stolen, and

the thief is not known. Inquiry is at once

made as to which woman on the shoplifting

list was in the store on that day. Many of

the names being interchanged between the

Then regretfully worded notes are sent

the husbands of such of the women as it is

notes enumerate the facts that Mrs. Blank

is on the shoplifting list, that she was in the

store on the very day that certain articles

In most cases an intimation is sufficient

The husband and wife are in fear of a scan-

dal, and a check is sent for the sum named.

But as the letters are usually sent to sev-

late himself on both his mercy and his

sode by no means ends the possibilities, the

result is that a woman who has once been

detected will continue to be a source of in-

come to the English merchant for an in-

Charles Sumner's Lack of Humor.

Charles Sumner was a man of great qual-

ties and of small defects. His blemishes

which were easily discerned, were tempera

mental rather than moral. He had not the

sort of imagination which enables a man

to enter easily into the feelings of others,

and this deficiency on his part sometimes

Charles Sumner's appearance was serious

vphoid fever which he suffered. I think, it

much in flesh and entirely lost that ungain

liness of aspect which once led a friend to

compare him to a geometrical line, "length

without breadth or thickness." He now be

came a man of strikingly fine presence, his

ullness of figure. His countenance was

strongly marked and very individual, the

features not handsome in themselves, but

the whole effect very pleasingly impressive.

was not at home in the small cut-and-thrust

for serious issues and for great contests

which then lay, unguessed, before him. Of

he remarked to a young lady who stood be

side him. "We are fortunate in having these

places for standing here; we shall see the

French ministers into Washington society.

I like to see lions break the ice.

where lions live there is no ice.

ately.

The young girl replied, "I am glad to hear

presently said. "Miss'-, in the country

tinguished guest at my house. He replied.

I do not know that I wish to meet your

friend. I have outlived the interest in in-

dividuals." In my diary of the day I record

this comment: "God Almighty, by the latest

accounts, had not got so far as this." Mr.

Sumner was told of this in my presence

though not by me. He said at once, "What

a strange sort of a book your diary must

The March Frosts.

With palest greenery everywhere,

And hurtling winds, and icy air,

Forbear! Forbear!

The starting apple-sprays, that make

How shall the April for their sake

The hurt they feel is hurt to me!

Oh, all my heart is full of pain!

The helpless little leaves! I fain

Would cherish them so tenderly

It might not be

Such cruel grief should fall again

would that I could gently fold Against my breast, for sheltering

Each tiniest bud the peach-boughs hold,
And every gracious burgeoning
Of Everything:
So fondling them, through frost and cold,
Until the spring!

valeen Stein, in One Way to the Woods

On any tree!

When these are dead

Have you no tenderness for these,

No pity for the buds that break

A silver fretwork overhead?

Nor any care?

bitter nights, that blight and freeze.

You ought to strike that out immedi

I once invited Mr. Sumner to meet a dis

his literalness some amusing anecdotes have

been told. At an official bail in Washington

skirmishes of general society. He was made

resulted in unnecessary rudeness.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in the Atlantic.

thought may have been in the store.

have established a system that marks them

tunity to confess and thus save scandal.

they refrain in most cases from the pul

But they do not let them go scot

lic prosecution of offenders.

others, and that ends it.

to lose quite an income

merchants, the list is long.

prietors of the big stores do not

the explanation. There are undoubtedly

themselves to things they cannot buy.

are reasons of both mercy and policy.

Police Court examination. For this there

San Francisco Examiner.

ently, and by and by the great bar

with a tiny little cork. It hangs heavy,

of man is done also

noblest work of life.

vision of what men may do. All this may be well if we do not contract the spirit of HOW THE GIRLS IN A BOARDING discontent, of sensationalism, and fancy that HOUSE SPEND SUNDAY MORNING. the noblest work of life is done in some excetional way. The truth is that nearly all of God's work in this world is done by hum-

> Why It Is that So Many Young Women Have Nervous Prostration-Pleasant Features of Village Life.

After the 1 o'clock Sunday dinner they gathered in the reception room, and huddling around the radiator in an effort keep warm they commenced to talk, says a writer in the New York Sun.

"What do you do of a Sunday morning?" asked the girl in blue of the woman with the yellow hair. "What do I do? Well, I generally mend

my stockings." "You don't mean that you darn them?" "Ocassionally, yes. Why?"

"What makes you do that? I know an easier way. I thread a needle with strong works and thus shall man perform the black thread, run the thread all around the edge of the hole, you understand, just like tight so there won't be any hole, tie the two ends in a double knot, and there you any special external incentive, certainly are."

"But doesn't it hurt your heel, all that thread and stocking doubled up in a knot?" or finished to-day only to be taken up again to-morrow, that makes our lives seem "Just the least bit," admitted the girl in blue; "but what difference does that make? It is so little trouble. It doesn't take half the time that it does to go poking a long Now, if this be true, and certainly there needle through every other stitch and then is a large measure of truth in it, how shall crossways, making a fine lattice work like one get the courage to keep toiling on-to hold himself to the common tasks of life you do when you darn. I didn't know that which sink to the level of drudgery-unless anybody ever took time to darn nowadays. itself grows from this level. There could be There are so many other things to do.". no great, deep, strong lives in this world "How was it you did that?" asked a girl without the common toil which makes for in a red waist.

> The other explained it all over again. "It seems a good way," acknowledged the girl in the red waist, "but I know a better

doing the little things of life, the daily tasks for which we feel ourselves often quite "Tell it, then," demanded the other with too superior? If we may catch our intimaan offended air.

"I just go to the drug store and get some | full." tle black patches on your chin to make your skin look white, but regular surgeon's plas- | New York Times. ter-it isn't black, but that doesn't matter; nobody ever sees the heel of your stocking unless you faint, and I never faint-then I It is being more and more impressed upon warm it and stick it over the hole in the me. A man's body and mind seem to have stocking, press it down hard about the been made independently to some extent, edges of the hole and that covers it. It's lots easier than darning. I never darn,"

"I've done that, too," said another girl. "I use all sorts of plaster. If you don't happen to have plaster right at hand a postage stamp isn't half bad for a little hole. Those world's fair stamps were splendid. They covered such whaling big holes. I was awfully sorry when they quit "And what do you do of a Sunday morning?" asked the girl in blue of the woman

"First one thing and then another."

with the fluffy pompado

"Now and then when I have been to a little party somewhere in the house the night before I sleep until dinner time. If I get up I generally straighten out the drawer of my dressing table. It takes me a full hour to go through it, rolling up ribbons and sorting out the long necktles that get wrapped up in with the false frizzes and things, putting the collars in the collar boxes where they belong and the handkerchiefs in the handkerchief boxes. That's my regular Sunday job. If I don't do it in the morning I do it in the afternoon." "I have had an elegant job this morning. said another woman. "I've been sewing new binding on the bottom of my skirt. stepped on it coming upstairs the day before yesterday and tore it a little. Then it kept on tearing and tearing until to look at me you would have thought that I was a ball of yarn coming unraveled. I inadvertently went out on the street with it that way. Of course I met everybody I knew. They all came rushing up to me one at a time, whispering hoarsely: "There's something torn about the bottom of your skirt!'-as if I didn't know it!-and offering me pins to pin out, the confession is filed away with many | it up with, until I won't have to buy any pins for a month or more.' "I occasionally do a little laundry work on

Sunday morning," said a tall girl who stood near the window. "I wash out my handkerchiefs and neckties and other little things. 'Stockings," suggested somebody "Well, yes, now and then stockings," the tall girl. "You see if you give your handthem back, and handkerchiefs cost money. They aren't quite so bad about keeping the stockings, but they swap them around and big or too little, or mismate them, or boil the black ones until they are a fine rich purple, so what are you to do? You've got to wash them out yourself if you want to keep

them half way decent or go on buying new ones about every other week. "And what have you been doing this morn ing?" the inquisitor asked a brown-eyed girl who had not spoken a word since the meeting was called to order. "If you'll promise not to tell," she began

"Of course, we won't tell," they exclaimed with one voice, That is, not until we find somebody tell it to," added the girl in blue. Well, I have been playing fantan. "What!" they screamed. "On Sunday! The girl turned pale, "Now, I know you will go and tell on me and the landlord will cunning, and think how much smarter he is

kick," she faltered. "I wish I hadn't said a word. That's what I wish." "We won't tell," they declared, "but you weren't playing fantan all by yourself, of You had a few others. It takes three at least "There were four of us," she said, "counting me, and I lost "It serves you right," said the woman with the fluffy pompadour, "for playing cards on Sunday A quiet young woman sat at a table flopping over the leaves of a hymn book. The girl in blue looked up at her.

quired smilingly I have been to church. "You have been to church!" they echoed The girl in the red waist leaned forward her hand behind her ear. "Please say that over again," she begged, "and say it slow, Did I understand you to say that you had been to church? 'Yes," replied the young woman, "I have been to church.'

"What have you been doing?" she in-

The girl in blue grasped the arm of the woman with the yellow hair. Then they great height being offset by a corresponding "She said she had been to church!"

Elia W. Peattle, in Self-Culture

Village Life.

Every one who wants to know the world first entrance of the new English and likely to be selected because of congeniality Sumner was silent for a few minutes, but | and is not cognizant of the way in which the women of the villages amuse themselves. For one thing, home-made plays a much larger part in village than in city life. There are "musical circles" in the city, to be sure, but they are composed of masters and who are either professionals or wealthy dilettanti; or

"orchestra music stands for daily bread. But the care-free, hearty enjoyment of music which characterizes many villages is unknown. The village band of young men and women, the church choirs, the "musical evenings, at which every one invited sings, are almost unheard of in the city. What is more, many of the city women, who are quite sure they understand alleabout style and method, and all, would be surprised could they hear the vigorous harmonious effects produced by a company of village singers who were enthusiasts. A lady once said:

"I believe the singing habit to be indispensable in a village. In a small community the people are almost certain to wear on one another. They have differences of opinior which they exaggerate in the heat of confroversy, they get into silly church rivalries and are violently partisan over immaterial matters. But a number of good singers in the community can cause many of these absurd disagreements to be forgoften. Serenades on summer nights, choir practice, the learning of new ballads, and the study of anthems-how laborious that study sometimes is-bind the people together. I grew up in a musical family, and my mother employed music as a means of control, and very effective it was. When we became fault-finding with each other, or got to teasing as children will, mother's strong, rich soprano would be lifted above the jangle in some song which we all loved. Singing came natural to us, and we could no more hear another singing and not want to join in, than a sheep can see the flock going

over a gate and not wish to follow. So our discord was drowned in harmony In an age of such cultivated taste as this the plea for native and uncultivated music can hardly be popular. But the fact remains that the ballad is most at home with the common folk in the sitting room, after work hours. Such people are the ones who really enjoy the ballad, and perhaps it might not be going too far to say that it is such people whom the ballad really enjoys.

Girls and Nervousness.

New York Tribune. "It is curious," remarked an eminent physician recently, "how many unmarried young women between twenty-five and thir. ty have nervous prostration. I might almost say that in my profession it is entdemie just now. I have so many cases, and nearly all are girls about that age. I cannot understand it."

"My dear doctor," said the elderly woman to whom he was talking, "I wonder that a clever man like yourself does not recognize the reason at once. The cause is ennut pure and simple. If any of these girls married or were suddenly obliged to earn their own living you would hear no more or their nervous prostration or other obscure allments. The whole trouble is in our system of education. For the ordinary conventional girl in good circumstances there is no compelling interest if she remains unmarried-nothing that absorbs her mind and forces her out of herself. The interests society and home are not adequate to her you would gather a ruffle, then draw it up needs. True, she might take up philagthropy, as she often does, or she might endeavor to interest herself in literature or art, but all those things are forced interests with the average woman and cannot satisfactorily fill the void in her life. consequence is that she broods over herself and her ailments, which assume in consequence undue importance. Her low spirits and ennui aggravate the symptoms, and sha ecomes ill. Sometimes it is hysteria and sometimes it is real prostration, but the causes are about the same

"I trust you are right in the main." re plied the medical man," but how are you going to remedy the situation? What cure would you suggest for my patients?" "A husband," promptly replied the oldfashioned woman. "If one cannot be had get them something else to interest and arouse them. In these days, when marriage is no longer, as formerly, a foregone conclusion for nine-tenths of our girls women should be educated like men, and should be expected, like them, after they are twenty-two or twenty-three, to earn their own living. If this were done you would lose two-thirds of your patients, but as long as Mrs. Grundy decrees that wellto-do girls are to be coddled and kept at home unless they marry, your lists will be

Sensitive Creatures.

"Yes," said the woman physician, "we but there is such a union between the body and mind of the woman that anything that affects the one is sure to affect the other and seriously

"There is no use talking, it true that a woman is better if she devotes not take into her life any of those things that will cause her mental worries and use up her nervous force. Women not only are made ill by their own troubles, but by the

"Take a man who asks a woman to marry him and she refuses. What does he do Go and get ill over it? Not a bit of has gone so far as to consider that there was only one woman in the world for him, but he goes on with his business, and probably does not lose a wink of sleep or his appetite. But it is quite a different matter with the girl.

"A man has asked her to marry him, and she has refused because she doesn't care for him; wouldn't marry him under any circumstances. But, notwithstanding all this she will probably lie awake all the night after she has refused him, lose her appetite, perhaps, and be thoroughly miserable and used up for several days. Oh, yes, I have seen it often enough.

Why, I know of one case where a gir refused to marry some one of whom she had been very fond, though only as a friend He felt badly enough, but she was so entire ly broken up over the affair that she fell into a nervous condition; couldn't sleep, couldn't eat, and was ill and miserable for over a year. Why, she hardly recovered in time to accept an invitation to the man's wedding. Yes, we women are miserable creatures.

She Had a Good Time. Clarissa has just come back from New Orleans, where she has spent the last month up with the carnival and tore herself away kerchiefs to the washerwoman you never get | regretfully a few days later. She says, "Did you ever stay any length bring you somebody else's that are either too people a little, she means. Why, she says, the only, single, solitary thing they talk about is how you look and what you wear Even the men know more about dress than she does. Now, Clarissa is a fair type of what might be called the "new" girlhood, i anyone had the heart to tack an ugly labe on a charming thing. She dresses well, she dances well, she rides a bicycle, she plays golf, she belongs to a club or two, she reads the best of the new books, she knows a lot about classical music, she follows the political movements of the day, she has ideas about municipal reform, and, incidentallyat arm's length, so to speak-she can touch on such utilitarian topics as factory laws and street cleaning. So we said she have been rather out of her element. What kind of a time did she have?

> had in my life." A Protest.

"Perfectly lovely time. Best time I ever

New York Post. A number of women's clubs in convention at Pekin, Ill., recently adopted a resolution to try to abolish the use of a woman's face or form in newspaper or other ments. The first clause of the reads as follows: "Whereas, mothers, wives, daughters and sisters free, civilized, and enlightened America, de believe that the common, indiscriminate and all too-often immodest use of woman's face form and figure as an advertising medium not only lowers the standard of her woman hood, both in purity and dignity, but also degrades the high ideal for which she was created." It is, perhaps, a little paradoxica that with the announcement in the Chicago papers of this movement was printed a large cut of the woman who is most prominently concerned in it. Evidently there are advertisements and advertisements.

Odds and Ends.

The American Kitchen Magazine point out that there is a lesson for the hostess in pany. Last year fifty persons called f demnity for injuries received while hunting for matches at night in their own bedrooms or from slipping on wet bathroom floors.

Cyrano red has lost favor, and its place taken by new shades called ponceau d'Espagne (Spanish poppy), the brilliant dye called Roman red, and a handsome English currant red. These colors will be used bot as dress accessories and in millinery, and will be found among textiles to be acco plaited, and trimmed elaborately with black guipure, designs en applique, or very handson e cut jet ornaments in quaint devices.

An eye specialist says that much of the strain upon the eyes of school children may be prevented by having in the classrooms tinted walls and window shades of a sultable toning color. He regards this as a matt boards. Clear, white walls are a menace 10 the eyesight that ought not to be tolerated in any schoolroom. It is in just these particulars that the service of women on school

boards is efficient. It is one of the fads of the day, says Harper's Bazar, to use a lorgnette, conseque from. The fashion is not so silly as it might appear, nor so affected. There are a great many people who require the aid of glasses to see distinctly across the street or across a crowded room, but who do not find it no essary to wear everlasses or spectacles collstantly. To carry about eyeglasses or spectacles is a great nuisance. They are ugly in themselves, and are awkward to carry. Even when worn on a chain they are not pretty. and when fastened on the little catch, often seen, they are not so secure as might be desired. The lorgnettes can be worn on the long chain, or can be stuck into the beit, or

carried in the hand. At a recent wedding the bridesmaids gave to the bride a chest of linen as a joint preent. The chest was a handsome plece of furniture made of quartered oak, finely polished and fitted with compartment trays. Its bride's initials in small letters at one side just below the hem; a beautiful tablecioth ing the bride's initials, and a number fancy doilies and tray cloths. The embroid-ery was the work of the donors, a fact which naturally enhanced the value of the gift